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The Sunday Journal has double the circulation of any Sunday paper in Indiana. Price five cents.

THE value of the silver in one of our legal-tender dollars, measured in the money of commerce and the prices of the world, is 75 cents.

THE person who starts a rumor to the effect that a man like Mr. Blaine has been assassinated labors under the delusion that he is a practical joker instead of being a life candidate for an asylum for the very feeble-minded.

IF the promise of a bountiful wheat crop in this State is realized farmers will have the means with which to pay the largely increased taxes imposed by that first premium misfit known as the Indiana Legislature of 1891.

THE very early and great activity of the fool friends of a few prominent public men in this country would be fatal to their futures did not the American people realize that no man is responsible for such friends. They attach themselves to prominent men in spite of their efforts to shake them off.

THE proposed military encampment in this city is deserving of a hearty and liberal support. It will draw more people here and result in the expenditure of more money than any other entertainment of recent years. Besides, it will be an excellent advertisement for the city. The public should guarantee it a liberal endowment.

ONE of the national commissioners of the world's fair, from Wisconsin, has resigned, and the other will do so because the Legislature has appropriated but $65,000 to make an exhibit for that State and created eight officers to expend it. The Wisconsin Legislature was about as short-sighted as that of Indiana in this important matter.

THE action of the German Emperor in transferring to new hands the authorship of a history of the founding of the empire because the original author made Bismarck too prominent savors of littleness. In any truthful history of the founding of the empire it would be impossible to give Bismarck a more prominent position than the world has already assigned him, and which history will doubtless confirm. The Emperor will not succeed in changing this verdict by means of a court history written to order.

IT seems that a number of incorporated towns in Montgomery county are in trouble concerning their spring elections, owing to the failure to comply with the requirement of the new law in regard to publishing notices of the election and samples of the ballots. There are many provisions in the law which have to be complied with at every election, and if local officers and committeemen do not study the law closely they must expect to have trouble. Probably there are scores of incorporated towns throughout the State in the same situation as those in Montgomery country, and it may result in much confusion.

THE census of the German empire, which was taken in December, shows that its population is about 49,420,800, against 46,855,794 in 1885—an increase of 2,565,000 in five years. This is the largest gain made by Germany since its unification. The rate per cent. was a trifle higher for the five years ending in December, 1880, but the actual gain during the last five-year period is the largest. From 1880 to 1885 the increase fell 1,668,568, which was due to an enormous emigration to the United States. During the last five years German immigration has fallen off, resulting in the decided gain of home population. It is worth while to note that while Germany has gained 4,200,000 during the last ten years, France appears to have gained scarcely 1,000,000. The census of the British Isles, which has just been taken, is expected to show a gain of about 3,200,000 in ten years. Thus Germany is growing faster than any European nation, except Russia.

IN a recent address before the Schoolmasters' Club in Boston, Professor Emerton, of Harvard, condemned the educating of American boys in Europe, because of the too great pressure to which children are subjected in Europe. A far more cogent reason against such a course is that the impressionable nature of the child is in great danger of being influenced by the ideas of government, society and customs which encompass him in Europe, all of which are at war with the American idea. So many people come to us with this antagonistic idea that the natives of the country should be imbued with American ideas and the spirit of Washington and Lincoln. In the exclusive "four hundreds" of our large cities there are quite enough native-born people who are aping the customs and manners of foreigners because they are thought to be hostile to the ideas of the Republic.

GENERAL WOLSELEY'S MISCONCEPTION OF THE AMERICAN SOLDIER.

In this issue may be found the first installment of a paper upon General Sherman by General Viscount Wolseley, who is to-day the best educated soldier in the British army. It is important to call attention to this fact at the outset, for the reason that the American or the well-informed foreigner will be surprised that a man with such reputation could be so ignorant of the armies and the operations of one of the most important wars of the century. The air of arrogant self-complacency which pervades his views will most likely annoy many readers when they remember that this man, who loftily, and even contemptuously, talks of a war which no European soldier studies to-day because of the inferiority of leadership and soldiery, never commanded in actual war a body of troops as large as a brigade, and whose success in fighting barbarians was not pronounced. He would have his readers understand that the rebellion was no war because the troops on both sides were not "regulars" and their officers had not been members of titled families and educated in the barracks if not the military schools of Europe. He makes no attempt to conceal his contempt for what in our war were called "veterans," men hardened by two or three severe campaigns.

General Wolseley's difficulty appears to be that he has confounded the men who fought the war of the rebellion with those barbarous races which Great Britain has fought exclusively for a third of a century in its conquests for territory and markets. It must have been his experience in this sort of warfare which has led him to declare that our "raw levies" could not have stood up successfully against an equal number of well-drilled soldiers like those of European armies. In arriving at this conclusion he could not have consulted the history of Great Britain's campaigns in America. If he had he would have learned that the "embattled farmers" at Lexington, so "fresh levies" that they were called minute men, caused something like an equal number of British regulars to make all possible haste until safe under the guns of Boston, in April, 1775; that in the June following men who "had never worn a soldier's coat a day," at Bunker Hill beat off regiments of British regulars far outnumbering them, until empty powder-horns compelled them to sulkily retire from the field; that a year later Burgoyne surrendered the flower of the British army up the Hudson to an army of raw levies, led by men who knew little of military science; and finally, that another army of regulars surrendered at Yorktown to another raw army, baffled in strategy and beaten in tactics by George Washington, who could not have been a soldier whose campaigns were entitled to a moment's attention by European students of the science of war.

General Wolseley's ignorance is more amazing when he applies the phrase "loose fighting" to the conflicts of the rebellion. True, there was the surprise at Pittsburg Landing, to which he calls attention, but there were Vicksburg, Gettysburg, Chattanooga, the Wilderness and scores of fields where the men of both sides fought with the steadiness and effect of veterans. Losses are the criterion of fighting. The forces engaged at Waterloo and Gettysburg were nearly equal—70,000 and 80,000 on each side—and the aggregate losses in both battles were nearly the same—23,000. The losses of separate commands in battles are a test of discipline and courage. The charge of the Light Brigade in the Crimean war has been immortalized in song, yet its loss, in killed and wounded, was but 36.7 per cent. of the number engaged, while sixty-three Union regiments and more than half as many confederate regiments lost over 50 per cent. of their numbers in killed and wounded in single encounters, the highest being 82 per cent. The heaviest loss made by a German regiment in a single engagement in the Franco-Prussian war was 49.4 per cent. In the Franco-Prussian war the loss in killed and mortally wounded was 3.1 per cent.; of the allies in the Crimean war, 3.2 per cent.; of the Union army in the rebellion, 4.7 per cent., and of the confederates, 9 per cent. Moreover, the casualties of the federal armies during the six months beginning with May, 1864, were as large as those of the German army operating against France during the same period, and with comparatively the same aggregate forces; and yet the most learned soldier in the British army characterizes such fatal warfare as "loose fighting."

One fatal error is at the foundation of all General Wolseley's glaring misconceptions. Very naturally, that misconception is due to insular prejudice and assumption. That error is that he assumes that the men who fill the ranks of the regular army of Great Britain are the equals of the men who constituted the armies of the civil war. They are of the same blood, but different countries, different institutions, and different relations had made them nearly as wide apart as the poles. Viscount Wolseley's recruits had attained that stunted growth which is the fate of those who feel all their lives the cramping environment of arbitrary class distinctions. Their ideas were stunted, and aspirations they never had. They became soldiers because there was nothing else to do. They were treated as machines, and were just what their officers made them. The men who made up the federal regiments were very largely men of intelligence and individuality. They went to war for a purpose, and they carried with them the manhood, the force of character and the purpose which had been nurtured in them by free institutions and struggles to better their conditions in life. Their bayonets thought; in weeks they acquired the machine part of the soldier to which the life soldier devoted years. They mastered tactics in a brief time, the enlisted man often being a better drill-master and tactician than his captain. In fact, in a large part of the regiments a second or third set of far superior officers could have been taken from the ranks, because the experience of a few campaigns made them practically educated soldiers. The British general has no conception of such soldiers; consequently all his ideas of our leaders and of our civil war are false to absurdity.

SUNDAY AND THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The question as to whether the world's fair, to be held in Chicago in 1893, shall be open to the public on Sundays is not disturbing the average citizen to any extent at this stage of proceedings; but the New York Independent scents danger afar off, and, in order to discover the drift of opinion on the subject, has obtained the views of a large number of prominent personages. Some weeks ago it published letters from a number of leading public men, United States Senators and others, in which a variety of opinions were expressed concerning the matter. Some favored closing the doors from Saturday until Monday; some would open them Sunday afternoons; others would open the art department only, while a few were non-committal. In its latest issue the Independent gives the result of its correspondence with ninety-seven bishops of the various religious bodies of the United States. The same difference exists in the views of these prelates that was shown by the other correspondents, but the character of this division of sentiment and the lines upon which it is drawn are rather more significant. The eleven bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the four of the United Brethren, the three of the Evangelical Association, the five of the African Zion Church, the ten of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, the three of the Moravian Church, the two of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church—all are in favor of closing. Of the six bishops of the African Methodist Episcopal Church five agree that the doors should be closed, while one would have them open half the day. Of the bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church twenty-two would close the doors, two would open them in the afternoons, one is non-committal. Of the six archbishops of the Roman Catholic Church three favor closing and three approve of having them open in the afternoons, with certain limitations, such as the machinery departments and others involving active labor on the part of attendants. Of the Catholic bishops four would close, eleven would open, and one declines to express an opinion.

Some of these ecclesiastical gentlemen give at considerable length the reasons for their views. Summed up, these reasons are, on one side, that the sanctity of the Christian Sabbath should be preserved; that it is a day for rest and religious observance, and that the interests of religion and morality will be served by closing the doors; on the other, that the people who labor six days in the week will have no other time in which to see the exposition. Advocates of the latter view also advance the argument that if the fair is closed on the first day in the week, thousands of strangers who might otherwise spend their hours innocently will patronize evil resorts outside, and thus suffer ill that might have been averted. It is interesting to note that the bishops who favor the opening are those who come in closest contact with the class of people who would be most affected by the final decision—the people who have no leisure save on Sunday and who have no vacations. It may be said of the Catholic bishops advocating the opening that they are influenced by the foreign ideas of their church members, but it will not do to ascribe all their liberality to this cause. It is true that Catholic prelates are in intimate association with their people and may be affected by their opinions, but such association must also acquaint them with the needs of human-kind. Every one of these bishops upholds an observance of religious rites on Sunday, but they also recognize the fact, ignored by others, that, desirable as such course may be theoretically, laboring people are not prone to spend the entire day in prayer and pious meditation, but, like a large portion of the rest of mankind, will seek recreation. Like wise men, these priests adapt themselves to human nature as they find it, and, by encouraging harmless recreation, do more to further morality than by setting up a rigid line of conduct that weak humanity will not live up to. The one African bishop who has the courage of his convictions represents the same class of people, and his words carry the more weight in that their expression must have cost an effort, opposed, as his views are, to what he knew would be the conventional opinions of his associates in office. It is impossible not to believe, in reading the letters of these bishops, that some of them would have expressed less positive opinions concerning the sinfulness of opening the fair on Sunday had their work been with the poorer classes of crowded cities rather than in rural districts, where strict Sunday observance can better be secured; and there is also room to suspect that if other of these gentlemen were closer to the people they would modify their religious conventionality, and, without lessening their religion, recognize the fact that the conditions of life change, and by conforming themselves to the change gain increased moral influence.

THE GROWTH OF CITIES.

The growth of cities in this country is one of the most important features presented by the bulletins of the Census Office, for the reason that it shows that a wonderful transformation is going on in the dwelling-places and consequently in the vocations of the inhabitants of the United States. In the bulletin just issued the urban population, like that of its predecessors, is made to include the populations of all cities and towns of 8,000 inhabitants and upwards. Such population was 18,285,670 of a total of 62,622,250, or 29.12 per cent. If all the villages of four or five thousand inhabitants, which are as much urban in their pursuits as many that are larger, were added to the urban population as now given, the non-agricultural as distinguished from the agricultural population would number fully 40 per cent. of the whole. The growth of cities during the first century of the Republic is vividly presented by the following table from the last census bulletin:

Census Year.	Population of the United States.	Population of cities.	Inhabitants of cities in each 100 of the total population.
1790	3,929,214	131,472	3.35
1800	5,308,483	210,873	3.97
1810	7,239,881	356,920	4.93
1820	9,633,822	475,135	4.93
1830	12,866,020	864,509	6.72
1840	17,069,453	1,453,994	8.52
1850	23,191,876	2,897,586	12.49
1860	31,443,321	5,072,256	16.13
1870	38,558,371	8,071,875	20.93
1880	50,155,783	11,318,547	22.57
1890	62,622,250	18,235,670	29.12

One hundred years ago one person in thirty living in the United States lived in cities of eight thousand population and above; now it may be said that one person in three lives in cities. And yet, almost marvelous as is the change which these figures present, the change that has taken place in a century in the occupations of the people has been much greater. Then agriculture was the chief occupation of the people. When the statistics of industry are presented it will be found that not much, if any, over half of those employed in gainful occupations are tillers of the soil. It will be seen from the foregoing table that the increase of the percentage of urban population was quite regular until 1880, but from 1880 to 1890 it has increased nearly as large a per cent. as during the three censuses from 1850 to 1880. In the Atlantic division 51.58 per cent. of the population is in the cities, while in the north central division, which includes Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North and South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas, the great cereal-growing region of the country, 25.90 per cent. of the inhabitants live in its cities. In 1890, 18.27 per cent. of Indiana's inhabitants lived in cities, against 12.34 per cent. in 1880, or an increase of urban population from 244,063 in 1880, to 400,567 in 1890. The total increase of population during the decade in Indiana was 214,103, of which 156,504 was in cities of 8,000 and upwards. Of the gain in population during the decade, of 12,466,467, in the United States, 7,417,213, or nearly two-thirds, was by cities which, in 1890, numbered 8,000 inhabitants and upwards, while the number of such cities increased from 286, in 1880, to 443, in 1890. And here it should be added that by cities are meant only corporate limits, and that the foregoing figures do not include populous suburbs falling below the 8,000 limit fixed for cities.

Thus far there is nothing in the growth of cities to cause the least apprehension. The tillage of the soil has not diminished by the accessions of population in cities but, on the contrary, the agricultural portions are great gainers by such an increase of consumers for their products in their very midst.

SUPERVISION OF ELECTRIC WIRES.

The rapid growth of electric service in cities, with the necessary extension of wires belonging to telegraph, telephone, street railway, police and fire-alarm systems necessitates special supervision of this branch of business, and several cities have already organized special departments for it. The Philadelphia City Council has created a department known as the "electrical bureau." It is in charge of a chief, who is appointed by and directly responsible to the director of the Department of Public Safety. The functions of the bureau include the supervision of all the municipal services, such as the fire telegraph, the police telegraph, the fire and the police telephones, the police signals, the general municipal telephone and such other systems as are necessary for the convenience and quick dispatch of the public business. The chief of the bureau also has charge of the construction and maintenance of all electrical structures within the city, of whatever nature, and has power to compel all individuals or corporations who erect such to comply with his directions. Persons or corporations who have received locations must secure permits from this official before they begin to run their wires. He also oversees the erection of all electric lights by private corporations. Philadelphia, by the way, collects a tax on every electric light. This is done by a system of licenses. At the end of each fiscal year all the electrical companies and corporations using the streets for heating, lighting or motor purposes are obliged, under stress of severe penalties, to make detailed returns to the electrical bureau of their plants. These returns cover the number and location of poles, the mileage of wires, the attachment of wires to city poles and the length of underground conduits. The annual license fee which each company is obliged to pay is then assessed on these returns. The schedule of charges is as follows: For each and every pole, $1; for each mile or fraction thereof of overhead telegraph or telephone wire, $2.50; for each mile or fraction thereof of overhead electric-light wire, $5, and for each attachment to poles owned by the city, 50 cents. No license charge is made for underground wires, but in place of it each company laying underground structures is required to furnish the city, for its use, without cost, one or two ducts or three good working wires, as the chief of the bureau may elect. For each new pole a license fee of $5 is charged, and the pole cannot be placed in position until the money has been paid into the hands of the receiver of taxes and his receipt exhibited to the chief of the electrical bureau.

Pittsburg has an ordinance requiring all electrical companies to file in the office of the Department of Public Works plans showing the location, size and nature of their devices. Their entire plan and system of wires must be described, with the means of insulation, etc., and these plans must be approved by the chief of that department.

Boston has a "Department for the Inspection of Wires," the chief of which has functions and powers much like those in Philadelphia and Pittsburg. He has direct control of all wires belonging to the city, and authority to remove all abandoned wires and all wires not provided with a tag or mark designating their ownership or use.

Chicago and Cleveland have united these duties with those of their fire departments, and the superintendent of the city telegraphs is made the executive officer. No electric-light lamp can be erected without certificates from these, and they are obliged to make inspections of wires and lamps as often as they deem it necessary, or when requested to do so by property-holders. The fee for this inspection is $1 per horse-power in Chicago and 50 cents in Cleveland. The receipts from this source are placed to the credit of the fire department fund. Cleveland is not altogether satisfied with this system, however, and an ordinance creating a board of electrical control is now in the hands of the solicitor of the city.

The city of Milwaukee, by an ordinance passed about a year ago, gives the construction and supervision of electric wires, currents and devices to the assistant superintendent of the fire-alarm telegraph. The tendency in all cities is to bring electric wires and appliances of all kinds under a supervision at once competent and strict.

THE proposition of the Secretary of the Treasury to pay out the subsidiary coin now in the Treasury on pensions and other government obligations ought to meet with popular approval. Subsidary coin means silver coins less than one dollar. Small change is none too abundant now, and a large addition would be a public convenience. The amount of subsidiary silver coin in the Treasury is about $21,000,000, the result of an accumulation that has been going on ever since the resumption of specie payments. The amount in September last was $20,563,709, and on the 1st of April it was $20,832,358.52. About $10,000,000 of it is in the sub-treasury at New York, considerable in Washington, and the rest in other sub-treasuries. The proportions of the different denominations of this coin do not materially alter from time to time. On June 30 last it was as follows:

Half dollars	$19,107,287.00
Quarter dollars	2,803,537.75
Dimes	223,378.60
Nickels	7,988.95
Unassorted	648,328.18
Twenty-cent pieces	998.60
Three-cent pieces	1,199.26

The twenty-cent and three-cent pieces were withdrawn from circulation years ago, and will all have to be recoined. The addition of $21,000,000 to the active circulation in the form of silver change would add materially to the convenience of daily business.

THE Washington Post, referring to the proposed meeting of President Harrison and President Diaz at El Paso, says that "Senor Romero notified the State Department that President Diaz would be restrained from fulfilling his intention by a constitutional provision prohibiting his crossing the American boundary line. If, therefore, the meeting was to take place President Harrison must go over into Mexico. Then," adds the Post, "it came to light that such an act on President Harrison's part might vacate his office." This suggestion is purely fanciful. There is nothing in the Constitution even hinting towards the idea that a temporary departure of the President beyond the limits of the United States would vacate his office. Suppose, on a fishing or yachting excursion, he should go to sea fifteen or twenty miles. Would that vacate his office? Of course not; neither would a visit to Mexico or any other foreign country. Whether the Mexican Constitution contains such a provision as that stated we are not informed, but certainly there is nothing of the kind in our Constitution.

AN Indian agent has resigned because he differs with the policy of the Commissioner in regard to suppressing the Indian dances. They are regarded by the bureau as demoralizing, and therefore not permissible. The agent thinks that so long as they are conducted in a peaceful manner it is unwise to prohibit them, and that in strict law the department has no right to do so. There is much to be said in favor of the agent's view. That the dances are a relic and symbol of savagery is unquestionable, but they are an Indian custom, and not necessarily conducive to or indicative of hostile intentions. Of course, every proper effort should be made to educate the Indians out of them, but in the meantime why not humor the freak and permit them to practice a time-honored custom which, though very ridiculous from our point of view, is very interesting from theirs? In dealing with savages tact is sometimes more effective than force. The attempt to prohibit the dances peremptorily does not seem to be a wise exercise of authority. White men should remember that red men are human.

SOME day there will be a greater explosion in Rome than that which a few days ago shook the city to its foundations. There will be an explosion in which King Humbert's reign will come to an end and the monarchy will become a republic. The kingdom of Italy rests on a slight foundation, and is not hedged about by much divinity. It derives very little support from family traditions or hereditary considerations. Although King Humbert is personally popular, his reign is plunging Italy deeply into debt. The triple alliance which binds her with Prussia and Austria against France is distasteful to the Italian people. They have watched the magnificent career of France under the republic, and would like to emulate it. Some day they will try. When the time comes, as it almost surely will, for Humbert's government to go to protest there will come a political explosion that will startle the world, and when the smoke and dust clear away there will be a new republic.

THE Charleston News and Courier wants a school history for Southern children that will clearly set forth the Southern side of the civil war and the causes that led to it. It admits that, as a matter of history, the Northern side of the controversy should also be stated, but "the motives and principles that actuated the Southern people in the great struggle, and the story of their glorious part in that struggle, should be told in a way to make a lasting impression on the minds of the younger generation." Not only should Southern children be fully informed as to what the Southern people fought for, but, says the News and Courier, "they should be made to understand fully what their fathers and kinsmen fought for and how well they fought, and should be inspired with more pride in the history of the four years of unequal war waged by the Southern States in their struggle for independence than in any other history that ever was written or that ever will be written." This means that the memory of the lost cause should be perpetuated by teaching Southern children that it was a just and righteous cause; that its supporters were right and its opponents wrong. Why not let Southern children grow up to be loyal and patriotic citizens, instead of trying to poison their minds with sentiments and ideas that have done so much harm?

IN an interview in the Kansas City Journal, Mr. Depew explained the origin of the cartoons by Nast in a new illustrated periodical in New York. It is to the effect that a millionaire, with literary aspirations, started a paper which was to be highly artistic. He made a fine paper, but the outlay was $1,500 a week more than the receipts, and he wanted to stop the leak. Some of his friends suggested to him that he might retrieve his money by lampooning prominent men; and, taking that advice, he selected Mr. Depew for the first victim. The issue came out with a lampoon which represented Mr. Depew as a clown jester, accompanied by an article which made him a fool and an ass. Having always been friendly to Mr. Nast, and not having heard that it was done to enable a millionaire to retrieve his money, Mr. Depew could not understand it. Soon after, at a dinner which Mr. Nast attended and where he was very cordial toward Mr. Depew, the latter alluded to Nast's skill in the past, which pleased him greatly, but ended with a reference to the cartoons of himself, which, if they had any lesson, was that a man who tried to give pleasure to others out of business hours by the exercise of his gifts, is an ass. Nast was very angry, and assailed Mr. Depew after the dinner was over for thus needlessly attacking him. When Mr. Depew referred to the cartoons, Nast explained that to make them was his profession, and that it was not Depew's profession to criticise him in public. Since that time the cartoons have been more vicious than ever. It scarcely need be added that Mr. Depew's version puts both the millionaire publisher and Mr. Nast in a very unfavorable light before the public. The man who will make such an attack upon a private citizen as the periodical in question did upon Mr. Depew for the purpose of making his venture pay would have been called a black-mailer had he sent the victim notice of the proposed publication with an offer to withhold it for money. It may make some difference that he undertook to obtain money by using an article which other men would have paid to have suppressed; but the difference, in the opinion of fair-minded men, would be small.

SEVERAL counties in New Jersey have improved their roads so that they can be traveled at any season of the year, and the first result is that farm property has increased in value from 10 to 25 per cent. Real estate outside of the city of Elizabeth, in Union county, has advanced $1,500,000 since the advent of smooth, well-graded roads. The improved roads in New Jersey are generally sixty-six feet wide, and all graded carefully with a view of shedding water. The system of construction most in use is described as follows:

The road-bed is made smooth and rolled before any stones are placed on it. After its preparation is completed a layer of blocks of stone about twelve inches long by six or eight inches on the sides is laid, each stone by hand. Each stone stands an inch or so away from other stones. The stones in the first layer are pretty uniform in size, and of trap rock, and crack or split easily when struck with a stone-hammer, which is used on the top of each stone, till all are broken into, say, half a dozen pieces. The broken pieces fall down wedge-shape, spreading so as to fill the vacant spaces left between the blocks, as originally laid, and form a mass of wedged stones that will stand in the position they are left by the hammer forever, we may almost say. After this the roller is applied, and the stones are packed by rolling. Then a layer of smaller stones is placed upon this foundation, say stones of the size of two to two and one-half inches on a side. This layer is then rolled, and a finer grade is used on top till stone-dust and gravel complete the evenness of the surface. The roller now in use on the Union county roads is a steam roller, and has a pressure of twelve tons.

IT is the easiest thing in the world to assign to a rich man many millions more than he has; indeed, it is usually the case, but when he dies and his property is inventoried, there is a fearful slaughter among the seven or eight figures which have been used to state his worldly possessions. A short time since John Plankinton, of Milwaukee, died with a reputed wealth of $10,000,000. He was at one time a partner of P. D. Armour, and was then reputed to be the wealthier man. He had been thrifty and prosperous all his life, and had met with no reverses. On the contrary, all his trades and deals had turned out well. When his will was admitted to probate his property was inventoried at $1,600,000. That is a great deal of money, but it is six times less than $10,000,000. It is possible that were the property of most men whose fortunes are put at tens of millions inventoried at the price for which it would sell in two or three years, there would be a similar shrinkage. But it pleases a lot of alleged reformers to remark on platforms that two hundred men own the bulk of wealth in the United States.

A MUNCIE paper says that a few days ago a young man living near that city asked his father for two dollars, with which to procure a marriage license, his girl having already accepted him. The father did not have the money to spare, but, being well-disposed toward the match, informed his son that he would apply to the township trustee for the license money. He did so, and was very indignant when the application was denied. Those people ought to be looked after by the public authorities. It is questionable whether a family which cannot raise two dollars to pay for a marriage license ought to be perpetuated.

THE New York Post recently devoted a long editorial to "The Decline of Base-ball" and its causes. A day or two after its publication eighteen thousand people attended the opening game of the season in New York, and eleven thousand viewed the Brooklyns' triumph at Philadelphia. This is a kind of "decline" that the teams can stand with the utmost composure. The fact is, the national game, like the national party, is enjoying a full-sized revival all along the line.

THE Young Men's Christian Association, as organized and conducted in this city, appeals very strongly to popular support. Its moral influence is strong and healthy. By means of the attractions which it holds out, young men of the better class are drawn together and furnished a common ground for co-operative action. It has been the means of bringing here many high-class entertainments. Its gymnasium, bath-rooms, reading-room, parlors, lectures and entertainments are open to every regular member for the very reasonable sum of $5 per annum. At this rate it ought to have a much larger membership than it has. Its building is an ornament to the city, its influence is all for good, and it offers a better return for $5 than any investment before the public. Business men, clerks, mechanics, railroad men, students and professional men should rally to its support.

W. D. HOWELLS, in the Editor's Study of Harper's Magazine, talks of James Whitcomb Riley in a pleasant and appreciative way. He says:

His "Rhymes of Childhood" take themselves quite out of the category of ordinary verse, and refuse to be judged by the usual criterions. The fact is, our Hoosier poet has found lodgment in people's love, which is a much safer place for any poet than their admiration. What he has said of very common aspects of life has endeared him; you feel, in reading his verse, that here is one of the honestest souls that ever uttered itself in that way, and that he is true to what we all know because he has known it, and not because he has just verified it by close observation. At times he is so very homely in material or phrase that the thin academic skin creeps on the critical body, but, the shiver checked, you perceive how good the thing is. It is the case with very many things in these "Rhymes of Childhood," where you see that he is trying to express the child type in a child character.

Mr. Howells quotes in full "The Sudden Shower," so familiar to the Journal's readers, and adds:

Is not this excellent? There is not a false touch in it; that pelted-down bumblebee is worth his weight in gold; but then, so is the dripping rooster, for that matter.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

A Testimonial.

Deacon Podberry—You have been a faithful pastor to us for seven years now.

The Rev. Mr. Wilgus—I have tried, in my humble way, to do my best.

Deacon Podberry—Yes, and we were thinking of giving you some sort of testimonial. Which would you prefer—a trip to Palestine, or a trial for heresy?

Too Much for Him.

"I wonder," began Mr. Hungry Higgins, "if you ever saw——"

But he said no more. Weary Watkins had fainted.

A Last Request.

Mudge—What do you mean by giving my account to a bad-debt agency? I've a great mind to throw you through the window.

Einstein—Vouldn't you choost as soon drow me down der cellar-way, Mr. Mudge? Mein vindows vas not insboort.

BREAKFAST-TABLE CHAT.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS cannot observe his birthday anniversary, because he does not know precisely when he was born.

SECRETARY RUSK will soon receive his grandfather's sword, worn in the revolution by Samuel Rusk, and lately in the possession of William Berry, of Macon, Mo., who was General Rusk's tutor, and who received it from an uncle of the new owner.

SIR CHARLES DILKE is forty-eight years old. He is a man of average height, with a long, brown beard and a deep voice. He is wealthy, capable of hard literary work, a convincing speaker in Parliament, and a man of good manners and excellent taste in dress.

THE New York Press says that since the days when "the captain with his whiskers took a sly glance" at the ladies no such sensation in the hirsute line has taken place as the shaving off of the whiskers of Rev. T. De Witt Talmage. He is the same Talmage, however, whiskers or no whiskers.

IT is said in England that Mr. Kipling, sr., is about to follow in the footsteps of his son Rudyard, and appear before the world as an author. His first book will give a general impression of the way in which the Oriental mind and Indian habits of life are concerned with animals in servitude.

THERE is under consideration a plan for a grand South American Roman Catholic council on the model of the one recently held in Baltimore. When it will be held is not yet decided, but the majority of the bishops indorse the project. The aim of the council will be the entire reorganization of the American churches.

THE churches of Haverhill, Mass., have been enjoying a series of evangelistic services under the lead of Dr. L. W. Munhall. The attendance was good, and the results were made manifest in three hundred additions to the churches. At the close there was a convention attended by Mr. Moody and a number of persons from Boston.

BROWNING, it is said, during the last years of his life, made as much as $10,000 a year out of his poems. Mr. Swinburne has for many years past made an average income of $5,000 per annum out of his poems, whilst Lord Tennyson, it is said, has for at least twenty years past been drawing an income of more than $30,000 a year from his muse.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW has had a brand of cigars named after him and a couple of boxes sent to his office by the manufacturers. Mr. Depew passed them to General Husted the other day, who, with an aggrieved air as he waved the box away, asked, "Haven't I always been your friend, Chauncey?" The cigars were ordered out of sight.

THE late George Peabody's gift of $2,500,000 to provide dwellings and lodging-houses for the poor of London has now grown, by the addition of rents and interest, to a total of $5,117,220, while the land and buildings under the care of the trust are valued at $6,169,225 more. Up to the end of last year there had been 5,071 dwellings furnished to the artisan and laboring poor of London.

GEN. WADE HAMPTON is one of the most interesting survivors of the war. He lost his leg after, and not in the war, but he suffered a greater misfortune in the death of his son, who was shot down before his eyes during a cavalry skirmish. The brilliant cavalry leader dashed up to the fallen body of the boy, raised it, and kissed the youth's face—and then rode on into the fight.

SENATOR HANSBROUGH, of North Dakota, is one of the new Senators, but he has served a term in the House of Representatives and has learned the ropes at the national capital. Twelve or fifteen years ago Hansbrough, who was born in New York, was practically a tramp printer. He drifted out to St. Paul and later into North Dakota, where he succeeded in establishing a number of small newspapers. With these papers he made himself felt in politics, and succeeded in getting sent to Congress. Then there was a deadlock in the Legislature last winter over the election of a successor to Senator Pierce, and Hansbrough was lucky enough to draw the prize himself.

PRINCESS MARIANNE BONAPARTE, who died at the age of eighty, on the same day as "Plon-Plon," was the daughter of Signor Conchetti, the sculptor. She and her husband, Prince Lucien Bonaparte, for a time dwelt in the second-story of the house in which Napoleon I was born, in Ajaccio. After a married life of eighteen years, the Prince made repeated efforts to get a divorce from the Princess. He offered her a large sum of money to consent to the legal separation. "No," she replied to his offer, "the name of Bonaparte is worth more to me than the greatest fortune." True to her word, she lived and died in the Napoleon house. She received from her husband and the ex-Empress Eugenie an annual pension of 6,000 francs. Prince Lucien has lived for many years in England, where he has devoted himself to scientific study.

MAJOR ROWLAND JONES, an American, and lately American consul at Cardiff, has applied for naturalization as a British subject, to enable him to contest a Welsh district for Parliament.

Oh, Jones, Jones!
Better rattle your bones
Over the stones
Than lose your American birthright.
It's a sad fate
To be an apostate.
And at any rate
You must be a cad, Jones, quite.
—New York Recorder.